

RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 18

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 230, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. *Anglican services:* Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
II. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays.
J. W. TARIHOU, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barrocin. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, a.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. B. BAGDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGreja Evangélica LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.
RIO SKANSKY MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício front 12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edm. Simpson and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 259, front 12 to 3 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 4 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25 a.m. Entre Rios 9:30 a.m. and Itaboraí (terminus) at 12:52 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, train leave Itaboraí at 5:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 5:25 p.m. Porto Novo at 11:02. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:30. Entre Rios at 12:52 and Almirante Príncipe (terminus) at 6:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:25. Downward, train leaves Mariano Príncipe at 5:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15 and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Downward, train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 5:17 and Rio at 3:20 p.m. leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 11:5 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:30 p.m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Rio at 5:10 p.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:20 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change for the D. Pedro II line.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53; Cordeiro (1 hour) per trainway from Canguial 12:03. Return train leaves Cordeiro at 12:10 and Nova Friburgo 12:27 a.m., arriving at Niterói 2:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Every boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with train.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiçete Mauá at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Return train leaves Petrópolis at 7:30, a.m. week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. First train upward 6 a.m.; downward (from Petrópolis) 9:30 a.m., week days only.

Librarias, Museus, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Olivares, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LITTERA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains: summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels; the commercial report and price current of the market; tables of stock quotations and sales; a table of freights and charters; a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1888.

For the second time this year the German nation has been called upon to mourn the loss of a sovereign, both of whom were honored and loved by their subjects with exceptional devotion. The death of the Emperor Frederick III, which occurred on the 15th instant, was perhaps not wholly unexpected, as his physicians had declared his recovery impossible; yet the gallant struggle for life which he made, his fine constitution and patient fortitude, led everyone to hope that he might yet recover, a hope that at one time very recently almost seemed within the bounds of realization. His death, in the prime of manhood, will not only be deplored in his own country, but also throughout the civilized world. His reign promised to be a wise and beneficent one for Germany, and his life was felt to be a guarantee of peace. Under his rule Germany would certainly have gained a more liberal constitution, and the progress of the civilian as well as the discipline of the soldier would have received his constant attention. In the present state of Germany and of Europe, his death can not be too deeply lamented.

ALTHOUGH it has been our sincere conviction that no trouble is likely to ensue from the unconditional abolition of slavery, there seems to be a general uneasiness among business men that the threats of a few disaffected slaveholders really means revolution. As a rule merchants are sensitive in such matters, for they are generally the chief sufferers in all disturbances, but in this case they are evidently frightened at a mere shadow. At the present moment the following of Senators Paulino and Cotepepe is too small to be able to exert much influence in reactionary legislation, or to organize a popular movement against the government in the provinces. Moreover, the localities openly expressing discontent are too limited and separated to organize a successful revolution. To state the case clearly, we have a very few disaffected planters in São Paulo, a larger number perhaps in Southern Minas, and a still larger number—perhaps a majority—in Rio de Janeiro who demand indemnification and threaten to join the republican party in case of refusal. Their complaints cannot enlist the sympathies of the freedmen, or the poor whites, hence they must do their own fighting in case of revolution, which they are not likely to do. Besides this the planters are not unanimous in demanding indemnification, hence they can not be united against the government. In the absence of any popular patriotic sentiment to unite and inspire them, the

efforts of the few malcontents are certain to be overcome by local opposition, and the government will therefore have little to fear. The demands of the most illiberal and grasping planters for slave indemnification will repel the people, rather than unite them in favor of such a cause. In our opinion, the present agitation is designed merely to force concessions from the government—in indemnification if possible, or new facilities for credit as a last resource. There is no serious intention to revolt, nor to establish a republic, nor even to bring the so-called republican party into power. The slaveholding oligarchy will play with this party as long as it serves certain selfish purposes, and will then abandon it when nothing more is to be gained. That party is now courting an alliance which will inevitably disgrace and ruin it, and this projected alliance will directly serve to strengthen the monarchy and to discredit all republican professions for many years to come. The main facts, however, should be borne in mind that the freedmen are remaining at work on the plantations, the poor whites are seeking agricultural employment, and the enterprising, liberal-minded planters are really doing better at the present moment than ever before. And all these are good omens for the future.

It is to be feared that time, effort and space will be wasted in making any further complaints in regard to the postoffice, for the officials of that public department appear to be wholly indifferent to any and all complaint. However that may be, we should like to call the attention of the minister of agriculture, who has been trying his prentice hand on many reforms in the departments under his charge, to one very important consideration—that every one of these reforms neglects to provide for the one necessary element, *personal efficiency*. It is all well enough to prepare an elaborate code of regulations for the government of the postoffice, but when it takes seven or eight hours to distribute an ordinary steamer's mail—as was the case with the American mail on the 20th—it is impossible to believe that the reform is worth the effort. The American steamer was in port at 8:30 in the morning, and her mails were at the postoffice at 9:30; but at the close of business the mails were not yet distributed! For a great commercial port and the capital of a country like Brazil, this is a burning disgrace. We do not ask to have anyone hurt himself in an effort to get our mails out the day of arrival, but we do ask to have the service rendered with some consideration for the rights and interests of the public. It would not demoralize the office, perhaps, if a few of the smokers in the delivery room were required to assist in opening and stamping the pieces, nor to transfer clerks from one room to another for urgent service when required. And we should like to see the postoffice accomplish a task in not over three hours which a second or third rate office elsewhere would easily do in one hour.

If the receipts at our custom house are of any use as a proof that business here is but little affected by the wailings of disgusted slave owners, the published figures are a direct and unanswerable refutation of any claim that commercial transactions are limited by the passage of the abolition law. The present month shows a most satisfactory comparison with the same month last year, and as export duties contribute only a small proportion of receipts, it follows that importers must be doing a better business, and meeting with the demand that the minister of finance has calculated upon in his *relatório*. We have credible information that, with the exception of dealers in

luxuries, jewellery, etc., the intermediaries of Rio are making no complaints, but are even doing more than had been expected. This is nothing more than we have prophesied. There will be fewer planters and their relatives in a position to present diamond necklaces to prostitutes; but there will be thousands of freedmen who will spend the wages they are now entitled to in improving their rations and dress. The freedmen will no longer be content with the old plantation fare of jerked beef, beans and that article which the Portuguese have felicitously called "wood flour." They will want something better; more coffee and sugar, perhaps even bread—an unknown article of diet heretofore—and fresh meat. Then as to clothing, the freedman may be content with his present working costume, but he will require something rather more elegant for his appearance at *festas* and other amusements. It would appear, therefore, that trade, so far from being depressed, should be stimulated by the new state; that is, the constitution of a large class of consumers will prove immensely more profitable to the commerce of the empire than could possibly have been the case under former circumstances. It is naturally irritating for the planter and his sons, doctors every one them in medicine, or law, or engineering, to see that the beast of burden has assumed a new position, and that even manual labor may be forced upon these late grand lords of Brazil, but commerce has little to do with this. There will be fewer drafts on factors and more cash in circulation than heretofore, and this cannot certainly be considered an unfavorable feature in trade. As to exports, the local press teem with threats of "boycotting" our market; advice is given to hold back produce until, we infer, Rio is starved into granting the demands of the irate slave-drivers. This is simply absurd. How many planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro can meet their engagements, and hold back their crops? With what do these utterly misguided men propose to pay the wages of the freedmen? The answer will probably be that they propose to pay neither creditors nor laborers, and in this case the latter would be amply justified in taking wages in kind and in forwarding the produce for their own account. So far, from an economical point of view, the newly created republican-slavery party has given birth to not one single sensible idea, and irritation and malice are the only features of the *manifestos* and *pronunciamentos* with which the press are filled.

INDIAN POISONING IN S. PAULO.

We have been favored with the following letter from the president of the United States and Brazil Mail S.S. Co. to the New York Tribune in regard to the reported poisoning of 3,000 Indians in the province of São Paulo some time in March last:

New York, May 7th, 1888.

Editor New York Tribune.

Dear Sir,—The editorial in your issue of the 7th instant headed "Civilization by Murder," was undoubtedly based on erroneous information. The following note sent by the secretary of the Brazilian legation in London to the *Times*, seems to wholly disprove the truth of the report:

"I have just read the communication from a correspondent published in your journal to-day, and headed 'Poisoning of Natives in Brazil,' and your comments thereon in one of your leading articles. It is really astounding that you have attached to such report the slightest credence. Seeing that in the district named there are no Indians whatever, it is needless to add that such atrocities, nowadays unheard of in any civilized country, could not, if true, fail to come, by the official way, to the knowledge of the imperial government. You will oblige me by giving publicity to this declaration."

The *South American Journal* of April 28th says it is a ridiculous "cock and bull"

story, and says the imperial legation in London has received an official communication from the Brazilian government declaring it to be "utterly devoid of foundation." If there had been any truth in it I think our Company would have received information of it from some of our agents in the provinces of Brazil.

Yours respectfully,

H. K. THURBER, President.

In view of the origin and wide circulation of this story, and of the manner in which it has been denied, officially and unofficially, it may not be inopportune perhaps to place the question fairly before our readers on its merits. The Rio correspondent of the *Times*, we have reason to believe, is not an actual resident of this city. It is a common practice for journalists to write up "correspondence" from distant places and countries from the files of newspapers received from them, and this, we believe, was done in this particular case. The *Times* correspondent probably depends very largely upon the *Jornal do Commercio* for his news, and when he found in the issue of that paper of March 16th an extract from the *Paulista* of Taubaté giving a circumstantial account of this horrible massacre, without a word of denial or comment, he was perfectly justified in treating it as worthy of credence. It must be remembered that the *Jornal do Commercio* holds the position in Brazil that the *Times* does in Great Britain. And he was further justified in crediting the story as no other Brazilian journal took the slightest trouble to verify, contradict, or criticise the affair. In fact, the only paper which then expressed the slightest doubt of the story was *The Rio News*, of March 24th, in which the following words were used: "The lie is too evident to be believed, but if Bueno killed a single Indian in that way he ought to be executed for murder." It was not until the account was translated literally into foreign journals and then severely criticised, that our Brazilian colleagues and friends woke up to the barbarity and impossibility of the story.

The truth of the matter really is that Indian hunting, attended by revolting acts of savage cruelty, is so common a thing in Brazil that this particular case excited no attention whatever. We do not remember but one individual protest, that of Deputy Jaguaribe Filho. No one cared a straw whether it was true, or not. No official investigation was made then, nor has one been made since, into the truth of the story. In reality, its improbability is as yet the one sole reason for denying it. The largest *aldeia* of Indians in S. Paulo contains only about 300 individuals, while they usually number 40 to 50. An Indian settlement of 100 individuals is an exceptionally large one anywhere in Brazil. Bueno's story of poisoning 3,000 in one *aldeia* is therefore clearly false, but that he may have poisoned a whole settlement of a score, or so, may not be altogether improbable. In our opinion the authorities dare not investigate the substantial truth of the story that poison has been used by Indian hunters, and for the simple reason that it may be found true after all.

As for the statement of the Brazilian secretary of legation in London that "in the district named there are no Indians whatever," it is altogether too sweeping and inaccurate. The upper course of the Rio Parapanema is settled and free from Indians, but farther down the country is not only unsettled but has only just recently been explored. The northern side of this river, or more accurately the mountains forming the watershed between the Parapanema and Tietê, are inhabited by some of the most dangerous Indians in Brazil.

No one acquainted with that region would think of going through it as though there were no Indians whatever in the neighborhood. There are Indians all through that region, and dangerous ones besides; and they have been hunted and killed by Indian hunters, like this Bueno, for many years.

It is certainly a source of regret that this story of Bueno's poisoning 3,000 Indians—perhaps originating in a bit of his own braggadocio—should have obtained so wide a circulation, but we can not see that Brazilians have the slightest reason for complaint in the matter after the *Jornal do Commercio* gave a place to it in its columns without a single word of dissent.

A LETTER FROM MINISTER JARVIS.

We take pleasure in reproducing the following letter from Minister Jarvis to the president of the municipal council of this city in regard to the abolition of slavery in Brazil:

Legation of the United States,
157, Rua das Laranjeiras,
June 13th 1888.

I had the honor to receive the invitation of the Camara Municipal, to be present to-day at the Church of S. Francisco de Paula during the "Te-Deum" to be celebrated at 11 o'clock, in commemoration of the Law of the 13th of May last past; and I deem it but proper in explanation of my absence to say that the invitation was received too late to enable me to attend.

With your permission, I will avail myself of the opportunity to say that I rejoice with the people of Brazil in their warm approval of the law declaring slavery extinct; and I devoutly join them in giving praise to Him who rules over the destinies of nations as well as individuals.

The law may work individual cases of hardship; but I have the most absolute confidence in its general and enduring good to the country at large; and in saying this I do not speak without experience and the means of forming an opinion. My home is in States in which slavery existed up to the close of the great war between the States twenty-five years ago. I was a soldier in the Southern army, which, after four years of heroic struggle, was defeated; and with its defeat, as the world knows, slavery in the United States became extinct. In that war I saw thousands of our best men slain, and thousands more disabled for life. I saw some of the fairest portions of my country laid waste by the ravages of war, and many of our wealthiest citizens become bankrupt. I saw the industries of the Southern States paralyzed and nearly all business in them at a stand still. These were some of the results of a prolonged and disastrous war. But, I have also seen the same country starting on a new life, with a new energy and a new prosperity, far eclipsing anything it had ever experienced under a system of slave labor, and vastly more than compensating for the sacrifices and losses it endured; and I but utter the sentiments of my countrymen in the South, as well as the North, when I say that we would endure a thousand fold greater sacrifice rather than to see slavery re-established in any section of our country. I have made this brief reference to my own country and to my interest in connection with the subject of slavery and emancipation that you may judge of the earnestness and value of my congratulations to the Imperial Family and the people of Brazil on the grand work accomplished by the Law of the 13th of May, 1888.

Happily for Brazil, and to the credit of her statesmen, the difficult problem has been solved in peace, and without the disasters of war that attended its solution in my own country; and it is well that the people rejoice and give thanks for such an inestimable blessing. With all my heart I join them in their thankful praise, and together we can all rejoice that there is not to-day to be found on the American Continent, on our Continent, a single slave, but that everywhere individual freedom is guaranteed and protected by law.

With best wishes for the prosperity of Brazil, her institutions, her people and her interests, I am

With high regard,
Your Obedt. Servt.

To His Excellency THOS. J. JARVIS.
JOSE FERREIRA NOBRE,
President of the Camara Municipal,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MISIONES BOUNDARY.

The message of President Celnan, which was read at the recent opening of the Argentine Congress, contains the following reference to the work of the Misiones boundary commission, which we take from the *Herald*:

In pursuance of the boundary treaty of September 28th, 1885, entered into with the imperial government of Brazil, the commissioners and the technical staff and assistants were appointed to represent the Argentine government on the mixed international commission charged with the exploration of the rivers and disputed territories in Misiones.

After more than a year of constant and difficult explorations, the two commissions have returned to their respective countries with the reports and plans of the works effected together, and I am glad to state that the only doubt which arose was in reference to the necessity for the identification of the San Antonio-Guassú, sustained by the Argentine commissioners and resisted by the Brazilians. The dispute being referred to the two governments in conformity with the disposition in the treaty, it has been spontaneously settled by the imperial government by agreeing to the exploration of the said river, which will be shortly effected.

The friendly relations maintained by the two commissions during their work, the obstacles which they had to overcome in order to realize difficult explorations and the intelligence with which they have proceeded in preparing the necessary elements for carrying this affair to a definite conclusion, are evident proofs that the members of both commissions were animated with the elevated and patriotic sentiments which inspired both governments when the treaty was signed in 1885. Both the Argentine commission, of which Colonel Garimenda was the chief and which has earned the consideration of the country and the government, and the Brazilian commission, presided over by Baron de Capaema, are engaged in preparing the office work for delivering to the governments the complete result of their explorations and studies.

The annual *relatorio* of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, which was presented to the General Assembly last month, contains the following discussion of the subject:

From the *relatorio* of last year it will be observed that the mixed commission, founded under the treaty of September 28th, 1885, met at Montevideo on the September 4th, 1886, to decide upon a plan for its labors and agreed to commence these in March, or April, 1887. It further shows that the Brazilian commission arrived at Palmas, province of Paraná, on the 21st of the said month of April.

The two commissions, after they had executed in perfect harmony the greater part of the exploration in February and March of this year, gradually became separated on account of the rains, returning to this capital and to Buenos Aires where they have been occupied with office work.

An important divergence was manifest between them, as appears by an *acta annexa* to this *relatorio*, and which was submitted to the decision of the two governments. It rested upon the exploration of the river San Antonio-Guassú, known by the name of Jangala in its lower course to the Iguaçu, into which it empties.

The Argentine commission considered that the said river should be surveyed by both, and the Brazilian refused to do so officially without orders from the imperial government, because, among other reasons, the Jangala was not mentioned in Art. 2 of the treaty as one of the rivers to be explored. The imperial government duly appreciated the scruples of its commissioners, but had not the satisfaction of agreeing thereto, and has so informed the Argentine government.

The treaty decided that the rivers Chapeco and Chopim should be explored, besides those of the Pequiri-Guassú and Santo Antonio, which former are called by the Argentines Pequiri-Guassú and Santo Antonio-Guassú, because, as to the Chopim, according to information then at hand, the two names represented the same river. But the exploration now made shows the contrary. The Santo Antonio-Guassú is distinct from the Chopim and its waters flow into the Iguaçu about 200 kilometers to the east of the mouth of the said Chopim.

The circumstance of designating by the same name the Chopim and Santo Antonio-Guassú, two distinct rivers, does not alter what was agreed upon. The principal fact is the existence of a river which the Spaniards commenced to explore, and which they called Santo Antonio-Guassú. This and the Pequiri-Guassú are, according to the ideas of the Argentine government, the boundary lines.

In a dispatch of January 30th, 1887, from the minister of foreign affairs to the late Barão de Araxim Goulm, then Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires, he says:

"Influenced as this government is by the most lively desire to conclude the question in a just manner, as is proper to two nations that reciprocally show deference one to the other, I should have seen with pleasure that of Y. Ex. governed by similar feelings, to propose to it some measure which, conforming with the boundary already recognized, might tend to complete the determination of the line, with the designation of the nearest *contra-vertente*, also recognized at its origin by the Spanish geographer Oyarvide, in the already mentioned operation of 1791, by which the boundary between the two nations would have been decided. But to accept the suggestion of Y. Ex. in the form in which it is made would amount to the renunciation, without motive, of territory to which the Republic claims a right. This government therefore considers that the boundary might be continued through the Pequiri *contra-vertente*, joining the sources of one to the other by a line which would divide the intermediate highlands (*serranía*), and which would be relatively short, as Oyarvide verified, and that the respective commissions be appointed for this purpose."

The Argentine government understands by "boundary already recognized" the Pequiri-Guassú or Chapeco and as the *contra-vertente* of this the Santo Antonio-Guassú.

The present minister of Brazil, Barão de Alencar, in reply proposed that in virtue of the order that there be appointed a mixed commission "for the exploration of the four rivers Pequiri-Guassú, Santo Antonio, Chapeco and Chopim which the Argentine government call Pequiri-Guassú and Santo Antonio-Guassú and the zone by these surrounded."

This proposal was accepted and in conformity with it the treaty and instructions annexed were drafted.

It is therefore obligatory for Brazil to survey the Santo Antonio-Guassú not only to the point reached by Oyarvide, but throughout all its length to the mouth, although a part of this river may be known as the Jangala.

The question of right in unaltered. Whether the Santo Antonio-Guassú is a *contra-vertente* of the Chapeco, or Pequiri-Guassú, or even empties into the Iguaçu far above the mouth of the Chopim, it is always certain that those two rivers are not those mentioned in the treaty of 1777. But, even were this the case, the Santo Antonio-Guassú must be surveyed by both parties, for this the treaty has decided and the imperial government must loyally fulfill its engagement.

Beyond the survey of this river, which must be done by both, if the governments do not accept that made separately, there remains the exploration of a part of the in-lying territory. The commissions must therefore return to the territory in dispute.

(Continued from our last)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Circulating medium.—On September 30th, 1886, there was in circulation the sum of 205,081,443\$ divided as follows, viz.:

Government notes.....	187,125,068\$
Bank of Brazil and branches.....	17,84,850
Bank of Bahia.....	1,000,575
Bank of Maranhão.....	170,950

Under Art. 7 of law No. 3,313 of 1886 the preceding minister ordered that 7,500,000\$ should be sent to the Redemptum Bureau (*coiza da amortização*) to be burnt; this sum representing the withdrawal of currency for the three semesters of the fiscal year 1886-87. Under current laws the Bank of Brazil withdrew 1,508,000\$, and the circulation of the Banks of Bahia and Maranhão are also reduced, although but slightly.

The paper currency, therefore, should have been reduced on April 30th last to the sum of 195,607,389\$. But this was not the case. The government, under conditions of law No. 3,263 of July 18th, 1885, had to assist the Bank of Brazil and Banco Internacional with large sums. Some of these advances were repaid, others remained on balance; and the circulation on April 30th reached the sum of 205,289,363\$, thus divided:

Government notes.....	188,861,263\$
Bank of Brazil and branches.....	15,276,850
Bank of Bahia.....	975,550
Bank of Maranhão.....	106,700

The needs of trade in this matter neutralized the efforts of the government to contract the amount in issue. These necessities are not yet overcome but merely alleviated, in so much that one of the banks, as greatly interested in the appreciation of the circulating medium as the public administration is, has not yet been able to repay the sums loaned to it.

Large issues, after stimulating business, weigh upon and depress exchange; lower exchange increases the price of merchandise, and demands a greater sum in currency for its negotiation. On the other hand, as our savings banks are neither well distributed, nor appreciated, and as popular banks with agencies in the principal cities have not been formed, artisans and laborers lock up the surplus of their wages, paid weekly or monthly, and only after a considerable time put this into use.

Thus, until the stability of exchange at high rates does not correct the prices of merchandise, it is impossible to retire from circulation large sums of government currency, unless these be substituted by coin, or convertible notes. The mere withdrawal of notes, even if favorably influencing the value of national currency, restricts commerce and trade; and this evil condition may be aggravated by the transformation of the labor system and through the increase of immigration.

Among the most energetic means, in conformity with public and private interests, for the improvement of the currency, the contracting of a great gold loan and the establishment of one or more banks of issue, based on bullion, are advised. The minister has confidence in the good results to arise from a National Bank, which will assume the task of re-establishing specie payments; thus, however, depends on private initiative. The government can do no more than extend assistance. The minister does not believe that a great foreign loan would sensibly mend matters; the example of Italy is not applicable as yet to Brazil, for there is no surplus here on the budgets, nor is the manufacturing interest firmly established, and the debt, public and private, to foreign markets is not inconsiderable.

The importation of gold would advance extraordinarily the rates of exchange; it would favor the settlement of accounts and payments to the foreigner; but the metal would be quickly withdrawn leaving upon us the heavy charges of interest and sinking fund in the contracted debt.

What may be done at present is to organize the budget, with the greatest reduction possible as to expenses; to equalize expenditure and revenue; to protect manufactures and agriculture, either directly through premiums and privileges, or indirectly by assistance, through fiscal measures, to be lent such industries as may employ raw material produced in the country; and to issue from 12,000,000\$ to 18,000,000\$ in silver money, withdrawing an equal sum of paper currency. Silver, superabundant in Europe and the United States, may maintain its value in Brazil and substitute the notes of 500 rs. to 2\$, which on April 30th last reached the sum of 19,000,000\$. As, however, this operation may cause objections by the people, so long accustomed to credit money, it will be necessary, should the suggestion be adopted, to modify Art. 2 of law No. 625 of July 28, 1849.

Taxes on professions and trades.—The minister gives a rapid summary of the changes to go into effect on January 1st next, the most important of which appear to be: the tax on agents, directors and managers of banks; agents and consignees of steamers and sailing vessels; pawn-brokers and citizens managers; brokers at the municipal chamber, at the internal revenue department, police, and other departments in this city. A reduction in the tax on auctioneers and on ship-brokers in the less important ports. A proportional tax on the representative of a broker, and the imposition on the broker, who works in various articles, of the highest tax levied and 25 per cent. additional for each other branch of his business. The tax on woolen mills is reduced, but the minister considers it just that these, with mills for cleaning cotton and all weaving mills, should be placed on an equality with the mills for spinning and weaving cotton. The minister advocates protection for the manufacturing interest.

Customs tariffs.—The minister thinks authority should be granted for the annual revision of the tariffs, that certain industries, urgently demanding government assistance, may be protected.

Foreign loan.—The following are the reasons the minister furnishes for contracting the last loan, viz.: the inappropriateness of negotiating a domestic loan, as an interference with any scheme for the withdrawal of paper currency; small operations were not for the interest of the Treasury, nor is it the custom in European markets to fix in anticipation the price of a loan to be realized in partial payments and at intervals; the very excellent position of the Brazilian 4½ per cent. loan on the London market. Therefore it was resolved to negotiate the loan for £3,000,000 with Messrs. Rothschild, the interest being 4½ per cent., issue price 97 and net result to the Treasury about 96 per cent.

We may summarize the debt of the empire thus:

Foreign loans, £20,000,000—say	200,000,000\$000
Domestic loans—5½% stock.....	381,476,100 000
do 4½% do.....	119,000 000
do 1868 Gold loan, 6½%—par	19,838,500 000
do 1879 Gold loan, 4½%—in	35,872,500 000

Total funded.....	727,316,700\$000
Debt inscribed in the "great book".....	142,046 512
do provincial not yet entered	148,765 200
do prior to 1827.....	22,170 975
Treasury bills.....	31,335,294 000
Orphan's fund.....	15,009,781 500
Deceased persons and absentees	3,995,235 022
Savings banks.....	22,551,588 848
Mont de Piété.....	819,871 894
Public deposits.....	4,002,815 891
Private loan.....	700,000 000
Smundry deposits.....	15,052,134 673
Emancipation fund.....	4,374,024 235
Surplus of 5%.....	4,596,742 634

Paper money.....	831,275,883\$505
	188,861,263 000

Total.....	1,020,137,146\$505
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Aid for difference in exchange on the 1868 and 1879 gold loans say.....

	6,963,875 000
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Grand total.....	1,027,101,021\$505
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Merely for the purpose of comparison we may add the statement we extracted from the *relatorio* of the minister last year:

Foreign loans, £23,553,900—say	235,539,000\$000
Domestic loans, 5½% stock.....	381,476,100 000
do 4½% do.....	119,000 000
do 1868 Gold loan, say	23,239,700 000
do 1879 do	42,952,500 000

Total funded.....	683,326,900\$000
Debt inscribed in the "great book".....	142,046 000
do provincial not yet entered	148,765 000
do prior to 1827.....	22,177 000
Paper money.....	184,335,294 000
Treasury bills.....	31,009,000 000
Orphan's fund.....	16,016,683 000
Deceased persons and absentees	3,995,031 000
Savings banks.....	22,278,459 000
Mont de Piété.....	801,020 000
Public deposits.....	3,754,358 000
Private loan.....	700,000 000
Smundry deposits.....	13,421,218 000
Emancipation fund.....	2,889,822 000

Total, estimating gold obligations at 24½.....	962,841,403\$000
Total this year.....	1,027,101,022 000

Increase of debt in the year... 64,259,619\$000 or say about £6,500,000 sterling.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 12.—In the Senate Sr. Thomaz Coelho, minister of war, defended his action, when minister of agriculture, as to the extension of the Recife and S. Francisco and Bahia and S. Francisco railways. After some remarks by Senator Afonso Celso the reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted. Senator Teixeira Jr. suggested that the project of law for the extension of the railway be passed for discussion under second reading, and Senator Silveira da Mota objected to the haste with which the project had come up. There was no decision arrived at, for the greater part of the senators had left the house. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

June 13.—There was no session at the Senate. In the Chamber Deputy Zama spoke on the reply to the speech from the Throne; he has apparently joined Sr. Nogueira in a separation from the liberal party, and will vote for liberal measures whosoever may be the minister that introduces them. He appealed to the parties to unite in defense of the monarchy under which they could exist in a much happier condition than under a republic. Deputy Duarte Azevedo undertook the defense of the Chamber for voting the abolition law. Deputy Oliveira Ribeiro regretted that indisposition had not allowed him to speak and vote against the abolition law, and advocated the constitution of parties to combat the republican movement. The deputy concluded his speech by an appeal for professional instruction. Deputy João Pereira, who almost figures as the clown of the Chamber, appears to have made a raucous speech in which he demanded rudeness for slave owners, freedom of religious belief, federation of the provinces, etc., etc., and he concluded in declaring himself a republican, and desirous of the abolition of monarchy in Brazil. It may be noted here that this facetious legislator was one of the principal agents in defeating Senator Dantas' abolition project, but voted for the recent law.

June 14.—In the Senate there was no session. Evil tongues say the recently-appointed noblemen are still trying on their cravats. In the Chamber Deputies Maciel and Junqueira Ayres spoke on the reply to the speech from the Throne; the first made an uninteresting and long discourse while the second appears to deprecate an appeal to the country. The deputy's sentiment is probably incorrect. The session was of no general interest.

June 15.—In the Senate the reply to the speech from the Throne was passed. Senator Silveira da Mota asked for information as to what had been decided at the Council of State regarding government intervention in provincial affairs, and appears to consider this had exceeded its functions. Senator Correia, a member of the Council, defended the government in applying to the Council and sought to refute the preceding orator's remarks. When Barão de Cotegipe's agricultural colonies bill was called up, Senator Silveira da Mota proposed sending it to a committee, and Senator Candido de Oliveira concurred, as it was necessary to throw the bill out; it containing hidden promises for granting indemnity to ex-slave owners. These remarks brought Senator Ribeiro da Luz on his feet and he indignantly denied that freedom of the press was the subject of the debate, as Barão de Cotegipe was not present. Senator Candido de Oliveira insisted that the project was a masked attempt at indemnity. Senators Ribeiro da Luz and Correia also made further remarks. The liberals apparently desired to force the government to express an opinion on the project. In the Chamber Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. asked if Sr. Key had delivered the key of that legendary Ceará safe, but his motion was laid over. Deputy Cesário Alvim proposed to ask the premier some questions as to assistance to agriculture, and similar necessities. Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. spoke, but the end he had in view, unless to fill up the time, is a mystery, for he had neither ideas, nor plans to propose. In the debate on the reply to the speech, the premier had occasion to direct some very sharp remarks to the liberals in regard to what they had not done; he also defended himself and his cabinet against liberal and conservative attacks, and has shown an unexpected ability in parliamentary discussion. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque said he never opposed governments, save from "elevated ideas," he would like to see the English system introduced here, viz.: a leader on each side, by whom the parties would rise in fall. A few snarls remarks on the position of Senator Antonio Prado followed, but the speaker appeared to endorse the government. This fall-in-law has just been made a vicount. The reply to the speech from the Throne was passed. The minister of empire gave a very unsatisfactory report on education. Deputy Custodio Martins then spoke, but his remarks were to the effect that students in medical schools should not be obliged to learn Greek and Latin.

June 16.—No session in either house.

June 18.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber a motion of Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. concluding with the German empire upon the death of the Emperor. The budget of the department with a long string of amendments passed second reading. The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the navy bill.

June 19.—In the Senate Barão de Cotegipe presented his project by indemnity of ex-slave owners. The senator merely repeated the everlasting arguments that property in slaves was authorized by law and proposed to pay the slave drivers 6,000,000\$ by taxing various industries and export duties among them. As the project is almost certainly to be thrown out of discussion our summary may be considered sufficient. Visconde de Cruz e Silva made an earnest appeal that the law providing for a national bank system should be brought up for discussion. He made an analysis of the bank statements. The senator's ideas seemed to be based upon what the *Rio News* has so often and

persistently advocated. Senator Pereira da Silva objected to the law on various considerations, among which one, was that the government would be paying interest on the bonds issued to secure the national bank currency, which was through the issue of government currency saved. The senator seemed to have but a poor opinion of the project. In the Chamber Deputies Rodrigues Peixoto, Costa Aguiar and Manoel Ribeiro spoke on the department of empire budget; their remarks were of no general interest, except in so much as the religion of the state was attacked and defended. Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. urged his amendment to grant a premium of 3,000\$ to native dramatists. The deputy thinks that the increase of gambling in Rio is due to the want of protection to native play-writers.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 93,859\$896.

—There were 7,938 immigrant arrivals in São Paulo during the month of May.

—The taxpayers of the province of Amazonas owe the provincial treasury 146,729\$591.

—An epidemic of small-pox is said to have broken out in the "Meia Legua" suburb of São Paulo.

—The Alagoas provincial treasury had a cash balance of 109,437\$874 on the 1st inst. Nearly ripe enough to pick!

—On the 13th inst. a commemorative tablet was placed upon the house in Santos in which José Bonifácio was born.

—The archbishop of Bahia has resigned, and has received permission to obtain from the Pope the requisite licence to withdraw.

—Recent advices from Ceará are still unfavorable; a drought seems almost certain. From Parahyba the news is rather more favorable.

—A Pará merchant was fined something over 3,000\$ a few days since for importing perfumery from Rio in a box containing lottery tickets without declaring the same on the *guia*.

—The progress making in the sugar-producing province of Alagoas is shown by the statement that the general revenue for 1885-86 amounted to 994,947\$87, while that of 1886-87 (18 months) amounted to 2,120,742\$860.

—The Santos coffee factors, Mathias Costa & Santos, who made such indignant denials of insolvency a year ago, are going to pay their creditors ten per cent. Somehow the reality does not seem to keep step with the profession.

—The abolition of slavery in Brazil was formally celebrated by the press of Pará on the 11th inst. anniversary of the battle of Rischuelo, and consisted of a regatta and naval display on the river. The public offices and business houses were closed.

—The May customs receipts at Pernambuco, compared with those of last year, were as follows:

	1888	1887
Custom house.....	823,880\$116	766,187\$277
Recebeitoria geral....	38,697 343	40,385 973
Recebeitoria provincial.	141,600 647	159,068 095

—We see by the *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo, that Dr. Richard Gambleton Daunt, of Campinas, alderman, has presented a resolution to the municipal council of that city providing for a petition to the minister of agriculture for a state telegraph line to that city. The Dr. is probably after the railway telegraph lines.

—The debt of the province of Alagoas, according to the report of the late president of the province, is 329,264\$042, of which 151,500\$ is funded at 6 per cent interest, 136,408\$ is owing to the savings fund of employés and 41,362\$42 is due "piados" institutions. The province appears to lay hands upon all and everything that comes within reach.

—Decree No. 9,964 dated on the 6th inst. granted a navigation privilege for the Rio das Velhas, province of Minas, from Sabará to its junction with the S. Francisco, and on the latter to Jataí, the terminus of the Paulo Afonso railway. The subvention is 60,000\$ per annum, after navigation is commenced.

—According to a Jagoaço paper the cavalry detachment in that place seems to be afflicted with the disease called *capotragem*. Under the command of their officers they break into the houses of inoffensive people, ransack them, beat and abuse their inmates, and do anything their brutal instinct suggests. Military discipline in Brazil certainly leaves something to be desired.

—The municipal taxes in Santos have been increased to such an extent in the new budget, that general discontent has arisen among the people of that city and an organized effort is to be made to get them suspended. The mistaken policy of paying no attention to these tax bills while under legislative consideration frequently places taxpayers in a very uncomfortable fix. The time for reclamation is before the bill becomes law.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogyana company has called for tenders for track-laying on the extension of 101 kilometres from Jaguaria to Uberlândia.

—The Mogyana company has made a second call of 10 per cent., or 20\$ a share, for the new extensions of that line. The call is to be paid in between the 2nd and 20th proximo.

—The May traffic receipts of the Carangola line were 30,154\$500, of which 10,754\$720 were from passengers and 17,951\$820 from merchandise. The coffee traffic amounted to 495½ tons.

—A project has been submitted to the government and the legislature for the construction of a railway from Sapucahy, Minas Geraes, which is to serve the south of Minas and reaches the province of S. Paulo at Batatas.

—The receipts and expenditures of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway for the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

	1888	1887
Receipts.....	358,755\$020	328,849\$980
Expenditures....	162,756\$060	175,902\$848
Surplus.....	195,998\$960	152,947\$132

—The balance sheet of the Rio das Flores railway dated on the 31st December last shows the following among other assets:

Permanent way, shops, stations, etc.	749,813\$176
Rolling stock.....	75,087 829
On the other side:	
Capital paid up.....	729,800\$600
Debentures.....	95,000 000
Reserve fund.....	2,328 334
Profit and loss.....	1,139 242
The nominal capital is 830,000\$.	

—The Indance sheet, dated on December 31st last, of the Sorocabana, S. Paulo railway (guaranteed section), shows among other assets the following:

Cost of line, 132 kilometres, S.	
Paulo to Ipanema.....	7,537,275\$274
Construction.....	5,144,632 983
Material.....	1,126,095 808
On the other side:	
Capital paid up.....	5,846,380 000
Debentures 250... ..	1,647,870\$660
do 100\$... ..	6,679,810 000
	8,327,670\$660
Less, sinking fund.	340,865\$600
hypothecated.....	370,010 000
	710,865 600

Outstanding..... 7,616,805\$600
Interest guaranteed..... 140,031\$088

—The report comes from Ottawa, Canada, that a syndicate consisting largely of Canadian Pacific capitalists, headed by J. J. C. Abbott, member of the Dominion ministry, commanding British capital to the extent of \$100,000,000, has been formed to undertake railway works in Brazil. The terms offered by the Emperor are considered highly attractive. Two surveys, Middleton and Poulton, employed by the Canadian Pacific, are stated to have already gone to Brazil to make superficial surveys and report on a series of railways connecting the headwaters of the Amazon and Pará rivers. —*Railway News*, 26th May. It appears that when everyone in Brazil was deploring the unfavorable state of the Emperor's health, he was inciting Canadians to go in for railway schemes in Brazil.

—The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture might be more fully described as a Minister of Quibbles. His Excellency now actually objects to allow the payment of fire insurance premiums, as part of the general expenses of a guaranteed railway. This at all events, is the experience of the directors of the Alagoas Railway Company. This magnanimous official consents, however, to temper the wind to the shorn lamb to the extent of saying that when a fire occurs, if it is proved to the entire satisfaction of the government that the company is neither directly nor indirectly to blame for the occurrence, the loss will be allowed as part of the expenses of that year. It is to be feared that this saving clause is of no great value. Its efficacy depends on the power of the directors to satisfy the minister, and experience shows that nothing is so easy (in Brazil) as not to be satisfied with the action of a railway company which has been established with the aid of British capital. This question of the insurance premium is only a sample of the pettifoggery policy which the Brazilian government have set themselves to follow, regardless of consequences. Time would fail and space be wanting in which to set forth a title of the small devices resorted to by the representatives of this large country. On some such pretext the government of Brazil are at loggerheads with nearly all the English companies working guaranteed railways—companies which have done so much for the Emperor's dominions, and which, if not immed, will accomplish so much more. These undertakings represent an aggregate capital of over 12 millions sterling, and we agree with the chairman of the Alagoas company that it would be more dignified, more graceful, and no doubt would be more honest if the government were to change their policy towards those who have conferred such benefits on the Brazilian community. —*The Financial News*, London, Thursday, May 10.

COFFEE NOTES

—For the 18 months ended on 31st December last the export of coffee from the province of Espírito Santo reached 23,066,325 kilograms, or about 384,000 bags of 60 kilos. The 1888-89 crop is estimated to produce 400,000 bags.

—A correspondent of a S. Paulo journal writing from Amparo in that province says that planters who had expected to gather 8 to 10,000 arrobas of coffee would probably not harvest over 3 to 4,000 arrobas. Labor is scarce and coffee dropping from the trees.

—In the Bahia provincial budget the export duty, 7 per cent, on coffee is estimated to produce 176,000\$ this year. The crop is estimated at 400,000 bags, the cultivation of coffee showing a great increase all through the southern parts of the province. The high prices received last year have animated planters.

—There seems no reason to doubt that native freeborn labor is appearing on the coffee plantations. This was to be expected, but its importance is not generally appreciated. There must be thousands of people in the interior, who have never worked, simply because they could earn no pay. With the disappearance of slavery these laborers become available, and will be an important factor in the agriculture of Brazil.

—Late yesterday afternoon advices were received by members of the coffee trade from Rio Janeiro stating that the slaves were leaving the plantations in Brazil in droves to enjoy their new found freedom. The dispatches were regarded as somewhat sensational in character, yet not without a reasonable basis, and were promptly utilized on the Exchange to reconquer a somewhat easy market and force a rapid advance of about ¼ c per lb. just at the close of business hours. —*A. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, May 17.

Quite sensational, colleagues, and equally unfounded!

LOCAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the state telegraph service were 68,316\$780.

—The beggars' asylum of this city contains 362 inmates, but the streets are infested by many times that number.

—The *Brazilian Missions* says the Brazil Synod of the Presbyterian Church "will be composed of fifty churches and thirty-two ministers, of whom twelve are natives."

—The May gas bill of this city amounted to 61,074\$417, the consumption being 275,225 cubic metres. The globe gas bill for the suburbs amounted to 10,982\$025.

—Up to the end of December last the total expenditure on the new water works amounted to the snug little sum of 26,532,863\$240, in which the Pedregulho reservoir figures at 3,040,251\$670.

—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Payne, of Lagos, West Africa, who visited this city during the early part of last year, will regret to hear of this estimable lady's death, which occurred on the 23rd April last.

—The May pay sheet of the *inspector geral* of public works amounted to 45,970\$130. Five hundred contos a year for this bureau appears a decided luxury, certainly! Is there not some opening for economy in this service?

—The new *placas* of the re-named streets have been put up, but we presume that the designations "Guarda Velha," "Fresca," "Passio," etc., will continue to be used, just as the Rua do Visconde de Inhamba is still popularly called "Penedores."

—The astronomical determination of the geographical position of the stations on the D. Pedro II line has begun. We shall not be surprised to hear some fine morning that Palmeiras has turned up somewhere in the Andes.

—The government has not accepted our suggestion to stuff Dr. Drago, the party who raised the now famous gold pen subscription, but have done about the same thing. The doctor is now a councillor.

—Barão de Esmergnolle, who was best known to dwellers at Tijuca as the director of the government forests there, died in this city on the 18th inst. at the advanced age of 79 years. He was descended from a distinguished French family, which emigrated to Brazil early in the present century.

—The fugitive merchant Joaquim Candido Guimarães Jr. was caught in Victoria, Espírito Santo, and was returned to this city with a police chaplain, arriving here on the 19th inst. The proposed meeting of the telephone company to arrange matters with the dispossessed stockholders of the old company may not now be necessary, as Joaquim will probably resume charge of its affairs.

—An anonymous writer in the *Jornal* on the 19th makes a pertinent inquiry to the president of the province of Rio, viz: does he propose to permit police delegates and fiscal authorities to sign invitations to republican meetings? Either one or the other, republicans or government officers, should be insisted upon for a decision, and any recalcitrants at once sent about their business, if they have any beyond posing as politicians.

[illegible]

100,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do	de	de	130,000	7 1/2	Nov	1887	
4,483,800			200	All	Roguetina	do	do	175,000	7 1/2	Nov	1887	
8,000,000			200	All	Campos e Caravajal	do	do	14,642	300	Nov	1887	
1,300,000	8,000	All	200	All	do	de	de	170,000	10 1/2	May	1888	165 000-165 000
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	Fausto Santos e Lacerda	do	do	9,777	449	—	1 000	Jan. 1888
5,000,000		All	200	All	Juiz de Fora e Piaui	do	do	—	—	—	1 000	Jan. 1888
1,500,000		All	200	All	do	de	de	115,000	10 1/2	Jan	1888	
250,000,000	250,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina with sub	do	do	193,437	473	173	000	Jan. 1888
15,779,800			200	2	do	do	do	174,000	4 000	Jan	1888	175 000
4,483,800		6 50	200	All	do	de	de	18,000	—	Apr	1888	185 000-25 000
8,000,000	40,000	31,081	200	All	do	de	de	182,000	—	Apr	1888	184 000-184 000
3,888,750			250	—	Macachê e Campos	do	de	125,000	000	Jan	1887	90 000
10,000,000			200	—	Norie	de	de	90 000	1 000	Jan	1888	95 %
4,077,000	24,850	All	200	—	Oeste de Minas	do	do	22,754	761	120	000	July 1887
4,339,400			200	—	do	de	de	170,000	7 1/2	Jan	1888	170 000
6,500,000	35,500	12,500	200	All	Príncipe do Grão Pará	do	do	16,719	436	105	000	Jan. 1888
19,000,000			100	—	do	de	de	1 000	—	Jan	1888	180 000
1,887,000			200	—	do	de	de	45 1/2	10 1/2	Jan	1888	
1,800,000	19,000	7,387	200	All	S. Rafael do Rio Preto	do	do	100,000	7 1/2	Jan	1888	190 000-190 000
1,900,000			200	—	do	de	de	474	493	100	000	Apr. 1888
1,671,000		6 50	200	—	do	de	de	100,000	7 1/2	Jan	1888	
1,277,000			200	—	Santo Antonio do Padua	do	do	100,000	6 1/2	Jan	1888	
1,065,000	41,375		200	All	S. Paulo Rio de Janeiro	do	do	200,000	15 1/2	Jan	1888	201 000-210 000
			200	—	do	de	de	187,000	7 000	Jan	1888	
			200	—	do	de	de	100,000	—	Jan	1888	
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	—	Sapucaia	do	de	25 000	—	Jan	1888	92 000
12,000,000	61,000		200	All	Saocaçaba with sub	do	de	220,000	—	Jan	1888	100 000
6,672,800			100	—	do	de	de	200,000	—	Jan	1888	
8,513,000	6 50		200	—	do	de	de	100,000	—	Jan	1888	
1,600,000	8,000	5,333	200	All	União Valenciana	do	do	38,815	749	480	000	Mar. 1888
5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All	Carv. Urbano	do	do	90,230	220	240	000	Apr. 1888
148,230			200	—	do	de	de	470	000	6 1/2	Jan	1888
2,327,000			200	—	Jardim Balneario	do	do	150,000	000	100	000	Apr. 1888
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Laranjeiras tramway and tunnel	do	do	137 000	4 500	—	—	136 500-140 000
300,000	1,500	All	200	140	Niteroi	do	do	250 000	5 500	Jan	1888	
55,151,000	5,500	All	200	All	Pernambuco	do	do	78,647	588	90	000	Jan. 1888
1,700,000	6,000	All	200	All	do	de	de	200,000	3 000	Jan	1888	
317,000			200	—	do	de	de	90 000	7 1/2	Apr	1888	
1,200,000	20,000	All	200	All	S. Francisco	do	do	449,663	128	270	000	Jan. 1888
2,500,000	12,500	All	200	All	S. Paulo e S. Amador	do	do	100,000	—	Jan	1888	
2,500,000	12,500	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	do	do	24,902	750	208	000	Jan. 1888
					NAVIGATION COMPANIES							
6,625,000		6 1/2	200	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	do	do	6,000	775	100	000	Mar. 1888
5,000,000	25,000	All	200	All	Razenda de Navegação	do	do	1,559,299	778	260	000	Jan. 1888
1,377,300		All	100	—	Ferry de Navegação	do	do	—	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	May 1888
4,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	do	do	217	500	10 000	—	Jan. 1888
300,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	do	de	de	—	—	—	—	
240,000			200	—	Panama	do	de	64,183	360	40 000	4 000	July 1887
			200	—	do	de	de	—	—	197 000	0 1/2	Jan. 1888
					EMBRANCH							
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alfama	do	do	54,091	500	20 000	2 000	July 1887
4,000,000	40,000	All	1000	250	Agua Fria	do	do	405,000	000	10 500	1 000	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	20,000	All	1000	20	Ataliba	do	do	10 500	1 000	10 000	—	Jan. 1887
2,000,000	20,000	All	1000	20	Bomfim	do	do	3,915	700	10 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	100	Companhia	do	do	200,000	000	15 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
3,000,000	30,000	1,000	1,000	1,25	Condição	do	do	275,000	000	15 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
2,300,000	23,000	All	1,000	100	Faustino	do	do	190,758	000	110 000	9 000	Jan. 1887
2,000,000	20,000	All	1,000	100	General	do	do	10,000	500	45 000	4 000	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	100	Gratificação	do	do	334,000	000	110 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	100	Lealdade	do	do	11,176	670	12 000	1 000	Jan. 1888
4,000,000	40,000	10,000	200	50	Nova Permanente	do	do	15,415	350	15 000	2 000	July 1887
5,000,000	50,000	12,500	200	50	Paraná	do	do	210,000	000	50 000	5 000	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	10	Propriedade	do	do	—	—	18 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
500,000	5,000	All	100	10	União Commercial dos Navegantes	do	do	3,730	585	95 000	20 1/2	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	20,000	All	100	10	Vigilância	do	do	—	—	20 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
					CENTRAL NITRATE WORKS							
244,600			200	—	Aracaty de Niteroi	do	do	—	—	85 %	7 1/2	Mar. 1888
500,000			100	—	Bocaiuva de Niteroi	do	do	—	—	8 1/2	7 1/2	Apr. 1888
224,140			100	—	Principia de Niteroi	do	do	—	—	8 1/2	7 1/2	Apr. 1888
247,500			100	—	Quinta Real de Niteroi	do	do	—	—	8 1/2	7 1/2	Apr. 1888
700,000			100	—	União de Niteroi	do	do	—	—	8 1/2	7 1/2	Apr. 1888
1,500,000			200	—	Quinta Real de Niteroi	do	do	—	—	8 1/2	7 1/2	Apr. 1888
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Rio Grande	do	do	1,415	281	180 000	1 000	Jan. 1888
200,000			200	—	do	de	de	—	—	—	—	
					GAS COMPANIES							
1,000,000	30,000	All	F 500	All	Societ. do Gas	do	do	270 000	—	—	—	
					MINES							
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Arraio dos Ratos (coal)	do	do	—	—	—	—	
1,160,000			100	—	do	de	de	60 000	0 1/2	—	—	
500,000			100	—	S. José do Rio (gold)	do	do	—	—	85 1/2	0 1/2	Jan. 1888
200,000			100	—	do	de	de	—	—	85 1/2	0 1/2	Jan. 1888
					COTTON MILLS							
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	Alfama	do	do	35,012	153	100 000	10 000	Jan. 1888
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All	Braz do Industrial	do	do	14,682	500	100 000	10 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Caracica	do	do	8,259	190	200 000	20 000	Jan. 1888
784,000			200	All	Confiança Industrial	do	do	200 000	200	200 000	20 000	Apr. 1888
500,000	3,000	All	200	All	Confiança Industrial	do	do	200 000	200	200 000	20 000	Apr. 1888
200,000			200	—	do	de	de	200 000	200	200 000	20 000	Apr. 1888
100,000			200	—	Pão Grande	do	do	911	972	100 000	10 000	July 1887
154,500	5,000	All	200	All	Rio	do	do	67,000	057	200 000	20 000	July 1887
130,000			200	All	do	de	de	91 000	7 1/2	Apr	1888	
150,000	2,250	All	200	All	S. Lázaro	do	do	200 000	200	200 000	20 000	Apr. 1888
600,000	3,000	All	200	All	S. Paulo de Alcantara	do	do	24,287	637	200 000	20 000	Aug. 1887
250,000		All	200	All	do	de	de	100 000	100	100 000	10 000	Apr. 1888
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Petropolis	do	do	9,157	530	200 000	20 000	Jan. 1888
2,000,000			200	—	do	de	de	100 000	100	100 000	10 000	Apr. 1888
					MISCELLANEOUS							
3,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	Associação Commercial	do	do	110 000	8 1/2	Jan	1884	
1,000,000		6 50	200	All	Condado (clandestine)	do	do	200 000	200	200 000	20 000	Jan. 1888
796,800	3,984	All	200	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
4,000,000			200	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
10,000,000	50,000	18,000	200	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
316,800	5,000	All	200	—	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	—	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
275,800	1,644	All	200	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
220,000	4,400	All	50	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
7,500,000	75,000	All	100	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
1,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
2,000,000	10,000	9,748	200	All	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
617,700			200	—	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
100,000			200	—	Caracica e Espinas de Niteroi	do	do	482 000	482	482 000	48 200	Apr. 1888
					VICTORIA (rice mill)							

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1888

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" 28	Trent.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

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Divid. paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 185,000

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Capital paid up.....	£ 625,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 325,000

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Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,

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